

Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

Vol. XLVII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1868.

No. 2436.

THE APPROACHING END.

The extraordinary rulings of the Senate on Saturday, by which they completely reversed the principle of their own previous decisions, and substantially announced a determination to exclude every form of testimony which would disprove the allegations of the impeachers and justify the President's action, produced much sensation, without, however, exciting great surprise; for the managers, upon quitting the Senate on Friday evening, when the question was still pending, did not hesitate to make known their confidence of victory the next day. It was evident that the majority had canvassed and counted noses, so as to be sure of their work, and had resolved among themselves not to allow a fair hearing, or any proof which would reveal the double dealing of Stanton in this transaction. Under these circumstances, the counsel for the President had no other course to pursue than that which was adopted, in announcing that no further witnesses would probably be called, for it would be a bootless task to call them only to have their lips sealed by the power of numbers.

This partisan decision has justly provoked much feeling and indignation among all upright and reflecting men, for it exhibits a foregone conclusion on the part of those who constitute a Radical majority, and a purpose to convict the President by the most unworthy means. The articles of impeachment charge the President with having "intentionally violated the Constitution and laws," and the managers have been allowed to put in the most irrelevant testimony, with a view of giving color to that unfounded accusation. Under the accepted rules of evidence that sort of proof was inadmissible, but the managers contended that inasmuch as the Senate were judges of the law and the facts in a trial of impeachment, they were not bound by rules of courts, but were "a law unto themselves." Hence this testimony was received, and mainly upon the ground assumed by the prosecution, that the trial was in the nature of an "inquest of office," where the whole truth should be brought out.

When, however, this principle came to be applied to the President, and it was seen that it would inevitably expose the falsity and injustice of the charges, then the Senators who had thus favored the prosecution turned round and opposed the defence. This is the sort of justice which they are prepared to administer under oath, and it was for this reason that such violent opposition was made to the evidence of General Sherman.

How is the President to defend himself against his accusers of an intention to violate the law and the Constitution, unless he be allowed to show what his action was upon the acts charged, and what purpose he avowed at the time? He produces General Sherman, to whom he offered the War Department *ad interim*, to prove his intention at that time. The majority resist that testimony because it damages their case. He produces his Cabinet to show what advice he received upon the constitutionality of the tenure of office act, and that the draft of the veto message was confided to Mr. Seward and Stanton, and also what steps were taken to test the question before the Supreme Court. They refuse that proof, because it would free the President from all blame, and convict Stanton of the baseness of claiming to hold office under a law for which he himself had prepared a veto. The prosecution claims that the alleged unlawful intention is presumed, merely because the President sought by judicial process to test the law, and that presumption is accepted by the majority, while positive proof to contradict it is rejected.

The Chief Justice, in presenting the question to the Senate, was as impartial as a judge could possibly be. He gave a deliberate opinion, with unanswerable reasons, on two occasions, that the testimony ought to be admitted, because the other side had been allowed full scope to sustain their charge of "intent." But this opinion had no weight with those who from the first moment were organized to convict, and who

have never cared for testimony of any kind, as was abundantly illustrated by the letter to Mr. Cameron concerning a place in Mr. Wade's Cabinet, while he pretends to be sitting as a member of the court of impeachment. He is a fair specimen of the judges who constitute the majority, but we are glad to say, does not represent either the character or the integrity of a portion of the Republican Senators who still preserve their own self-respect, and are not prepared to outrage all the accepted proprieties of public life.

The country cannot fail to see in this reversal of the decision of the Chief Justice, and in the exclusion of all testimony on behalf of the President, a fixed resolution to deny him the opportunity of vindication, and any chance to let the whole truth appear, which has thus far been carefully prohibited. But one conclusion can be drawn from this arbitrary and offensive conduct. The impeachers know perfectly well that if all the facts should go before the country, they themselves would be convicted and condemned by the great jury of public opinion. Hence no effort has been spared to prejudice the mind of the nation by false assertions, and to prevent any such investigation as would reveal the real truth.

According to the doctrine laid down by the prosecution in this case, and dogmatically supported in the questions propounded by Mr. Howard and Mr. Williams on Saturday, the President is nothing else than an instrument to execute the edicts of Congress, whether good or bad, valid or invalid. He is to exercise no discretion, to have no conscience, and to hold no respect for his oath to "protect, preserve, and defend the Constitution." If he regards a law as unconstitutional, he must sign and execute it in defiance of all scruples. This sort of doctrine would completely extinguish the Executive as a coordinate branch of the Government, and make him the slave of Congress. How is the constitutionality of any law to be tested unless the President, who doubts the fact, initiates a proceeding, as was done in the case of Stanton, following out the advice which Stanton had himself given in regard to the law? And if an "unlawful intention" is to be presumed merely because such steps have been taken, what President would be safe from impeachment and removal for an honest endeavor to resolve his own doubts?

But these revolutionists, for such they are, and nothing else, go still further. They claim not only to be the makers of the law, but the judges of the law, and thus set aside the Judiciary as well as the President. They deny the Executive the right to have an opinion on an act of Congress, and in the same breath arrogate that authority to themselves, by assuming to give it a judicial construction, and propose to punish him with the severest penalties for not accepting it. What is this but an attempt to establish an oligarchy of the most odious kind, and to supersede the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land?

Throughout this trial there has been a manifest design to save Stanton and Grant from an exposure, which, if made, would inevitably react upon the Radicals, and exhibit the shameful injustice of their proceedings against the President. For that reason a majority has stood ready at all times and upon all questions to vote down any testimony bearing upon either of these two points. They have been so consistent in this practice that every name could be predicted before the call of the roll.

Whatever may be the final judgment of the Senate, it must be reviewed by a tribunal from which there is no appeal in a free country. This case has been tried from first to last by the prosecution in a partisan spirit, and with low appeals to partisan passions that disgrace the very name of justice. If conviction be obtained by such appliances as these, and by the exclusion of testimony which would have completely justified the President, then every actor concerned in the crime of his deposition will go down to posterity blackened and blasted with enduring infamy. A reaction will surely follow the perpetration of that des-

perate deed, if perpetrated it should be, as God's eternal retribution will overtake guilt, however hidden or disguised it may be from human eyes. That consummation is alone needed to fill the measure of outrage and tyranny which has marked the last three years of radical rule, and provoke such an uprising of the people as will make these Destructives tremble before the wrath of a betrayed, despoiled, and distracted country. Every man who lends himself to this crime will be branded on the brow with lasting scorn and detestation, and will find among his indignant and outraged countrymen such a welcome as Benedict Arnold would have received had he dared to confront their patriotic resentment. We do not believe that a class of statesmen and jurists in the Senate, who may fairly look to a future in public life, and who seek an honorable place in the history of these eventful times, can sacrifice their convictions of right to the demands of a selfish faction, which only seeks its own elevation and profit, or stain their good names with a surrender of principle which would consign them to even a worse doom than the ignorant and reckless partisans who have never cared to conceal their prejudices or their purpose in regard to this impeachment. Tranquil as the public mind now seems, it is a solemn calmness, full of the gravest danger, and announces the coming of a sweeping tempest.

DROWNING THE SQUIRREL.

When I was about six years old, one morning going to school, a ground squirrel ran into its hole in the road before me, as they like to dig holes in some open place, where they can put out their head to see if any danger is near. I thought now I will have some fine fun. As there was a stream of water just at hand, I determined to pour water into the hole till it should be full, and force the little animal up so that I might kill it. I got a trough from beside a sugar maple, used for catching the sweet sap, and was soon pouring water on the poor squirrel. I could hear it struggle to get up, and I said, "Ah, my fellow, I will soon have you out now."

Just then I heard a voice behind me. "Well, my boy, what have you got in there?" I turned and saw one of my neighbors, a good old man with long white locks, that had seen sixty winters. "Why," said I, "I have a ground squirrel in here, and am going to drown him out."

Said he, "Jonathan, when I was a little boy, more than fifty years ago, I was engaged, one day, just as you are, drowning a ground squirrel; and an old man like me came along, and said to me, 'You are a little boy; now, if you were down in a parrow hole like that, and I should come along, and pour water down on you to drown you, would not you think I was cruel. God made that little squirrel, and life is as sweet to it as it is to you; and why will you torture to death a little innocent creature that God has made?' He said, 'I have never forgotten that, and never shall. I never have killed any harmless creature for fun since. Now, my dear boy, I want you to remember this while you live, and when tempted to kill any poor little innocent animal or bird, think of this, and mind God don't allow us to kill His pretty little creatures for fun.'"

More than forty years have since passed, and I have never forgot what the good man said, nor have I ever killed the least animal for fun since. Now, you see it is ninety years since this advice was first given, and it has not lost its influence yet. How many little creatures it has saved from being tortured to death I cannot tell, but I have no doubt a great number, and I believe my whole life has been influenced by it.

Now, I want all the dear little boys, when they read this, to keep it in mind; and when they see pretty birds or harmless animals playing or hunting their food, not to hurt them. Your heavenly Father made them, and He never intended them to be killed for fun. I don't think, when the blessed Jesus was a little boy, He would have killed such innocent creatures for fun, and every little boy should try to be as

much like Jesus as he can. The Bible says "Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy."

WOULDN'T OWN UP.

Joe Stetson was a wild rollicking fellow who spent most of his time in drinking and swearing, while his wife, Polly, was left at home to do the chores. Upon a certain occasion, Joe left home to be back, as he said, that night. Night came, but Joe did not. The next day passed, but about sunset Joe came up in the worst condition imaginable, his clothes dirty and torn, one eye in deep mourning, his face presenting more the appearance of a piece of raw meat than anything else. Polly met him at the door, and noticing his appearance, exclaimed:

"Why, Joe, what in the world is the matter?"

"Polly," said Joe, "do you know Jim Andrews? Well him and me had a fight?"

"Who whipped, Joe?" asked Polly.

"Polly, we had the hardest fight you ever did see. I hit him and he hit me, and then we clinched. Polly, ain't supper most ready? I ain't had anything since yesterday morning."

"But tell me who whipped, Joe," continued Polly.

"Polly," replied Joe, "I tell you you never did see such a fight as me and him had. When he clinched me I jerked loose from him, and then gin him three or four of the most sufficient licks you ever hear of. Polly, ain't supper ready? I'm nearly starved."

"Joe, do tell me who whipped," continued Polly.

"Polly," replied Joe, "you don't know nothing about fighting. I tell you we fought like tigers, we rolled and tumbled—first him on top then me on the shoulder and holler. Oh, my! Polly Stetson, we gouged and bit, and tore up the dirt in Seth Russell's grocery yard woser nor two wild bulls. Polly, ain't supper most ready, I'm monstrous hungry."

Joe Stetson!" exclaimed Polly in a tone bristling with anger, "will you tell me who whipped?"

"Polly," said Joe, drawing a long sigh, "I hollered!"

WHAT A PINT OF BRANDY DID.

A short time ago there was a dreadful murder in the streets of one of the New England cities. The young man who did the terrible deed had always been considered as good-hearted, a little wild, perhaps, but generous, industrious, and full of good impulses. But he woke up the next morning to learn that he was a murderer. I say to learn this, for he knew nothing about it. This is his story, witnessed to by others:

He and the murdered man were passing up the street arm in arm, to an evening lecture. Opposite a saloon they stopped to speak to a friend. The proprietor of the saloon, standing in his door, called the three young men to "come in, he had something to show them."

Once within, a game of cards was proposed; then one of the young men called for a pint of brandy—that's what he had to show them. "Some prime old cognac—o new lot, just in."

So they played and drank, and there was a quarrel, and that was all the poor wretched, ruined young man knew about it. The poor fellow would wring his hands and walk up and down the prison cell, exclaiming:

"It was the pint of brandy that did it! He was my friend, and I loved him; I would never have harmed a hair of his head. Oh, it was the brandy!"

Now that was very true. And yet people say, speaking of him, "O, he ought to be hung! hanging is too good for him!"

But who was the most guilty? Ought the man who sold the brandy to go unpunished? And in the sight of heaven, isn't the rum-seller worse than this murderer? Is hanging "too good" for him, I wonder?

The Pacific Railroad is completed to within four miles of the highest summit on the entire route.

LITTLE WATCHES.—Far more numerous, however, have been the tiny watches, made on account of the quantity of mechanism compressed within small spaces. One of these is about the size and shape of a diamond. At the first of our Great Exhibitions, the Swiss exhibited a watch only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, in the top of a pencil-case; it showed hours, minutes, seconds, and the day of the month. An English specimen, the size of a three-penny piece, was a giant to it. The Annual Register, about a century ago, told of a watch only the fifty-fourth part of an inch in diameter; but this, we suspect, must be a mistake for fifty-four hundredths of an inch, a very different affair. Arnold presented to George the Third an exquisite watch of the size of a silver penny, set in a ring; it consisted of a hundred and twenty separate parts, the whole of which weighed together rather less than six penny weights; and so intricate were the works that Arnold had made tools himself before he could make the watch. The King was so delighted with the work that he sent Arnold five hundred guineas. When the Czar of Russia heard of this he offered Arnold a thousand guineas to make a similar one for him; but this the artist refused, determined that his own Sovereign's watch should be unique.

THE TRIFLER.—Trifling is ranked among the venial faults. But as time is one grand talent given us in order to our securing eternal life; if we trifle away that time so as to lose that eternal life, on which by not trifling we might have laid hold, then will it answer the end of sin. A life devoted to trifles, not only takes away the inclination, but the capacity for higher pursuits. The truths of Christianity have scarcely more influence on a frivolous than on a profligate character. If the mind be so absorbed, not merely with what is vicious, but with what is useless, as to be thoroughly disinclined to the activities of a life, a piety, it matters little what the cause is which so inclines it. If these habits cannot be accused of great moral evil, yet it argues a low state of mind that a being who has an eternity at stake, can abandon itself to trivial pursuits. If the great concern of life cannot be secured without habitual watchfulness, how is it to be secured with habitual carelessness?

TREASURE RECOVERED.—The "Richmond Enquirer" of the 17th says: "A widow lady, residing near Ashland, recovered, last Saturday, a treasure valued at over \$1,900. During the latter part of the war, when Hanover was so frequently visited by raiders, this lady placed in an earthen pot three gold watches, with chains attached; five plain gold rings, two broches, nine silver table spoons, one dozen tea spoons, a silver urn, tea-pot, cream jar and sugar dish; and several hundred dollars in \$20 gold pieces. The jar was buried at night, very hurriedly, and the place marked. Since the termination of the war every effort to resurrect the treasure has proved unsuccessful until last Saturday, when the hiding-place was discovered by a dog, who ran a mole into a hole which led directly to the earthen jar. Our informant states that there was a great rejoicing in the household Saturday, particularly when it was discovered that the article were all in a good state of preservation."

GENERAL HANCOCK AND HIS NEW COMMAND.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun" writes:

The assignment of General Hancock to the command of the new department of the Atlantic has caused quite a flutter in Radical circles, and gives a new impetus to the munitions manufacturers who so abound in this city. All sorts of improbable stories are being sent off as to the design of the President in this movement, and it has been deemed of sufficient importance to call forth a resolution of inquiry from the Senate as to the authority of the Executive for his action in the premises. The authority of the President to create military departments is under his general powers as the constitutional commander-in-chief and has been invariably exercised from the foundation of the government until now, without any question of his right so to do being

Buy one acre of ground. Fence it. Build a neat cottage on it. Marry an angle in love, and make her home in the cottage. Obey your parents. Abstain from all vain and foolish things. Go to the church and be baptized. Live upright before God and man. And you have got the right to happiness and the right to the

Dillsborough Register.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
Wednesday, April 26, 1866.

ALL those indebted to this office for advertisements, or for any other work, are requested to make immediate payment. Our necessities require it, and our advanced page advertisements are of the propriety of settling by our office.

Election in Tennessee.—Gov. Brownlow, at the request of the candidates for Congress, had postponed the election until November.

South Carolina Election.—The returns up to the 23d instant, give 54,758 votes for the Constitution and 25,055 against it; majority for the Constitution 29,703. The returns yet to be added will, it is thought, make but little change.

Wanted to be a House.—Nathan Wright (white), and Minnie Heintz (colored), convicted at October term of the Superior Court of Stokes county, of the murder of Silas, the husband of Minnie, which finding, after appeal, was sustained by the Supreme Court, have been sentenced by Judge Cliffe to be hung on the 21st of May.

AGENTS WANTED.—Attention is invited to the advertisement in another column of the War between the States, its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results, by Alexander H. Stephens. A person out of employment, might make a good business as agent for the work.

The Right Reverend Cicero S. Hawks, Bishop of the Diocese of St. Louis, died in that city on the 21st inst., in the 53d year of his age. He was the brother of the well known clergyman, the late Dr. Francis L. Hawks. He was elected Bishop in 1844, a position which he ably and worthily filled for twenty-four years.

Wm. C. Rives, former U. S. Minister to France, and at one time Senator from Virginia, died on Saturday, aged 75.

THE ELECTION.

We have received but very imperfect returns of the recent election in this State, but enough to show that the new Constitution has been ratified by a pretty large majority, and that W. W. Holden has been elected Governor of the State. The Republicans will have a majority in both Houses of the Legislature; probably 10 in the Senate and 20 in the House; and consequently will be able to elect the two U. S. Senators. The Republicans have elected their candidates for Congress in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Districts; in the 6th, the Conservatives have elected the Hon. Nat. Boyden.

In Orange county, the Conservatives elected their entire ticket.

George Laws was elected Superior Court Clerk by about 1100 majority.

John Turner, Sheriff, by about 2,000.

Josiah Turner, Senator, 562.

John Laws, Register of Deeds, about 1,500.

The majority against the new Constitution was 550.

Dr. Livingston Alive.—London, April 8.—Letters were received to-day from Dr. Livingston, via Zanzibar. He was in good health and returns to England after a successful journey.

We learn from the Danville Register that a burglar passed through Rockingham county on the 15th inst., which leveled fences, tore down trees, and demolished houses. Thos. Hagland's dwelling and corn crib were utterly destroyed, and a log school house in the vicinity blown down. Miss Lane, the teacher, and the children, making a miraculous escape—a son of Mr. Hagland's, however, had his leg broken. Logs 15 inches thick were blown 20 to 25 yards from the house. At Westworth one or two houses were unroofed and the church steeples considerably damaged.

INCREASE OF SUICIDES.—The "New York World" is compiling an appalling record of recent suicides gleaned from but one day's exchanges from all parts of the country, clearly showing that the suicide mania is now epidemic. They appear largely to predominate in the West. The writer tells us, however, that "as many as twelve or fifteen suicides have occurred in New York city within as many days, and in the aggregate of the cases there and elsewhere the majority of the self-murderers are women." The causes of these suicides are various, some being from ill-success in business, some from intemperance, both male and female; some from domestic infelicity, others from insanity, ill-health, &c.

A large cave has been explored near Bentonville, Ark., to the distance of nine miles. One chamber is 600 feet wide, and 300 feet

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 24, P. M. Just before the Senate adjourned, the President's Secretary arrived with a number of messages. Immediately after the adjournment, an excited crowd gathered around the messages, which were opened amid intense excitement, showing that the President's actions are still regarded as of some moment.

The President withdrew the nomination of Kwing and nominated Gen. Schofield as Secretary of War, vice Stanton removed.

All the members of the Cabinet were present to-day.

Nelson spoke all day in the impeachment Court. He kept the Senators and galleries well seated and interested throughout, the attention becoming closer as the effort drew to a close. The points were well taken and in some cases startling.

Grosbeck speaks to-morrow. The end will not be reached under two weeks.

A pointed part of Nelson's speech implicates four of the Managers in the Alta Vela affair, which interrupted the relations between the President and Judge Black.

Washington, April 25.—Senator Yates writes a letter to the citizens of Illinois, refusing to resign, but promising hereafter to do his duty from the besetting sin which has dragged him down. He claims that his drunkenness has been exaggerated.

Gen. Schofield's nomination causes various speculations, first, as an olive branch held out to Conservative Senators, and second, as a compromise between Johnson and Grant, but the affair is still a State secret.

Johnson appears not to have consulted even his Cabinet about the nomination.

Impeachment Continued.—After the Journal was read, Chase said Edmund's resolution ordering that the Senate's deliberations be regularly published was in order.

Drake moved an indefinite postponement.

Sumner said, "That's the proper motion."

Indefinite postponement was defeated by a vote of 20 to 27.

Sumner submitted a motion that the vote on the several articles proceed at twelve of the day after the argument of Managers and counsel closes.

Objection was made, and it goes over under the rules to Monday.

Sumner proposed two additional rules; 1st, that Chase shall ask each Senator, "How do you vote?" and he shall reply "guilty" or "not guilty;" and 3rd, that upon conviction it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to order the convict's removal forthwith.

Objected to and the matter goes over to Monday.

Several Senators made points that the new issues would come into the Senate, where interminable debate was allowable, thus postponing the result indefinitely.

Chase ordered the argument to be proceeded with.

The prosecution not responding, Grosbeck commenced. He argued that the body he was addressing was a Court, arguing from the Constitution, which permitted neither bills of attainder nor irresponsible tribunals, and especially such as were laws unto themselves. Lincoln's plain violations of the Constitution had been ratified by Congress because his motives were good. He then proceeded to argue that the first eight articles rested on whether the President had the right to remove Stanton and give Thomas *ad interim* appointment. He asserted that had Lincoln lived and the tenure of office bill been passed in hostility to him, Lincoln, under its provisions during his second term, could have legally removed Cabinet officers appointed by himself during his first term, and that Stanton had infinitely less pretension or claim to tenure under Mr. Johnson's term.

Mr. Grosbeck was suffering with bronchitis and an adjournment was proposed; but Mr. G. feared a few days delay would not help him and asked to be allowed to proceed, though circumstances compelled him to make important omissions in his argument. He then proceeded.

The President, he contended, having consulted the advisers indicated by the constitution, was guiltless of crime. It was comparatively useless to urge the unconstitutionality of the act with those who framed it; but conceding its constitutionality, he denied the President's criminality. The President's oath of office required him to maintain the Constitution. Minor officers swore only to support it. Answering Boutwell, Mr. G. said that the President was bound to execute all laws.

Grosbeck inquired about the President's duty, when the Supreme Court had declared a law unconstitutional. He quoted a large number of precedents, against which was alone the fact of 1867, claiming that there was abundant room for doubt and he

situation on the part of the President sufficient, at least, to induce him to resist, with the view of obtaining a judicial decision.

Grosbeck asked whether the President would be convicted and deposed because he had acted on the interpretation sanctioned by his constitutional advisers, or the thirty-eighth Congress, or by the Supreme Court and the uniform practice of the Government.

The evidence showed that the President's acquiescence in the Tenure of Office bill as long as possible was a point in the President's favor.

As Grosbeck proceeded, he recovered his voice, and held the floor and galleries spellbound.

Concluding, he expressed his confidence in the final result, and characterized the precedents of conviction referred to by the Managers as rather feeble lights of warning than examples for guidance. In conclusion, pronounced a glowing eulogium upon Johnson's life, character and services.

A RESTORATION.

A great "experience meeting," some years ago, when it was to be held one evening in a church, where the speakers were, as usual, to be reformed drunkards. An estimable woman, whom we will call Alice, was induced to attend. When the meeting was somewhat advanced, a late member of Congress arose with apparent sadness and hesitation.

"Though I had consented, at your urgent solicitation, to address this assembly to-night," he said, "yet I have felt so great a reluctance in doing so, that it has been with the utmost difficulty that I could drag myself forward. As to relating my experience, that I do not think I can venture upon. The past I dare not recall. I could wish that the memory of ten years of my life were blotted out." He paused a moment, much affected, and then added in a final voice, "Something must be said of my own case or I fail to make the impression on your minds that I wish to produce."

"Your speaker once stood among the respected members of the bar. Nay, more than that, he occupied a seat in Congress for two congressional periods. 'And more than that,' he continued, 'his voice sinking into a tone expressive of deep emotion, "he once had a tenderly loved wife and two sweet children. But all these honors, all these blessings have departed from him. He was unworthy to retain them; his constituents threw him off, because he had debased himself and disgraced them. And more than all, she who had loved him devotedly, the mother of his two babes, was forced to abandon him, and seek an asylum in her father's house. And why? Could I become so changed in a few short years? What power was there to so debase me that my fellow beings spurned, and even the wife of my bosom turned away, heart-stricken, from me? Alas, my friends, it was a mad indulgence intoxicating drinks. But for this I was an honorable and useful representative in the halls of legislation, and blessed with home and wife and children."

"But I have not told you all. After my wife was separated from me, I sank rapidly. A state of sobriety brought too many terrible thoughts; I drank more deeply, and was rarely, if ever, free from the bewildering effects of partial intoxication. At last I became so abandoned, that, my wife, urged by her friends, no doubt, filed an application for a divorce, and as cause could be readily shown why it should be granted, a separation was legally declared; and to complete my disgrace, at the congressional convass I was left off the ticket, as unfit to represent the district."

"When I heard of this new movement, the great temperance cause, at first I sneered, then wondered, listened at last, and at last threw myself on the great wave that was rolling onward, in hope of being carried far out of the reach of danger. I did not hope with a vain hope. It did for me all and more than I could have desired. It set me once more on my feet, once more made a man of me. A year of sobriety, earnest devotion to my profession, and fervent prayer to Him who alone gives strength in every good resolution, restored me to much that I have lost; but not all, not the richest treasure that I have proved myself unworthy to retain,—not my wife and children. Between myself and these, the law has laid its stern impassable interdictions. I have no longer a wife—no longer children,—though my heart goes towards the loved ones with the tenderest yearnings. Pictures of our early days of wedded love, are ever lingering in my imagination. I dream of the sweet beside circle; I see ever before me the placid face of my Alice, as her eyes looked into mine with intelligent confidence; to the music of her voice is ever sounding in my ears."

Here the speaker's emotions overcame him; his utterance became choked, and he stood silent, with bowed head and trembling limbs. The dense mass of people were hushed into an oppressive stillness, that was broken here and there by half-stifled sobs.

At this moment there was a movement in the crowd. A single female figure, before whom every one appeared instinctively to give way, was seen passing up the aisle. This was not observed by the speaker, until she had come nearly in front of the platform on which he stood. Then the movement caught his ear, and his eyes that instantly fell on Alice, who, by the kindness of those near her was conducted to his side. The whole audience thrilled with the scene, were upon their feet, bending forward, when the speaker extended his arms, and Alice threw herself upon his bosom.

An aged minister then came forward, and gently separated them. "No, no," said the reformed Congressman, "you cannot take her away from me."

"Heaven forbid that I should," said the minister; but by your own confession she is not your wife. "No, she is not," returned the speaker mournfully. "But is ready to take her vows again," modestly said Alice, in a low tone, smiling through her tears.

Before that large assembly, all standing, and with low dry eyes, the marriage ceremony was again performed, that gave the speaker and Alice to each other. As the minister, an aged man with white locks, completed the marriage rite, he laid his hands on the heads of the two he had joined in the holy bonds, and lifting up his streaming eyes, said in a solemn voice, "What God has joined together, let not man put asunder."

"Amen," was cried by the whole assembly, as with a single voice.

FROM EUROPE.

London, April 27.—Napier defeated Theodoros on Good Friday, and on Monday stormed Magdala. Napier's immediate return to the coast is expected.

Later Abyssinian despatches state that Theodoros and sons were prisoners. A great quantity of valuables were captured in Fortress Magdala. The English captives are en-route for home.

The German population of Charleston, though consisting of not over 3,000 souls, owns property estimated at \$5,000,000, or an average of nearly \$1,900 to each man, woman and child. A more thrifty people cannot be found.

In the Hotel des Invalides at Paris are still to be found 940 soldiers of the first Napoleon, among them one who lost both legs more than seventy-five years ago.

Obituary.

Died, in this place, on Saturday night the 11th instant, after a brief but painful illness, Mr. HENRY L. OWEN, in the 54th year of his age. Mr. Owen was well known as a merchant in Chapel Hill and this place, and had for many years been a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

Agents Wanted for THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, Its Causes, Character, Conduct, and Results.

By HON. ALEXANDER STEPHENS.

A Book for all Sections and all Parties. This great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

To a public that has been surfeited with apparently similar productions, we promise a change of fare, both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American War has at last found a historian worthy of its importance, and at whose hands it will receive that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand.

The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, its official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published.

One Agent in Eastern, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days.

One in Boston, Mass., 103 subscribers in four days. One in Memphis, Ten., 186 subscribers in five days. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work, with Press notices of advance sheets, &c.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. 26 South 7th St. Philadelphia, Pa. April 29. 36-4w

JUST RECEIVED! 250 REAMS Wrapping Paper of best quality, which will be sold at Manufacturer's Price. E. H. POGUE.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may save a bleeding heart. Address: Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 Baitad St., Williamsburg, N. C. May 7. 47-13

INFORMATION.

INFORMATION guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blemishes, Eruptions, &c., on the skin, leaving the same clean and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 823 Broadway, New York. September 18. 48

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the experience of a patient, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar St., New York. May 8. 38-38

PAINT, Varnish, White-wash and Brushes, at the DRUG STORE.

TRACE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, 823 Broadway, New York. April 18. 33-13

United States Internal Revenue, Assessor's Office, 4th District, N. C. Chapel Hill, April 17, 1868.

I WILL attend at Hillsborough on Wednesday and Thursday, May the 6th and 7th, for the purpose of receiving the returns of Income for 1867. And the Assessment of Special Tax from May 1868 to May 1869. Persons failing to make their returns are liable to an additional Tax of fifty per cent.

THOMAS M. KIRKLAND, Ass't. Assessor. April 28. 35-

LATEST NEWS AT HILLSBOROUGH.

It is with pleasure we inform our customers, that Goods this Spring are so desirable and reasonable in price, that our agents have filled our orders in better style than we have done. We are now receiving—just what you wanted, as wanted.

We are sorry to say our Stock of Goods is as large if not larger than ever before; and having been bought cheap, will be sold low, for Cash or Barter. BROWN & CO. April 22. 35-

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is still doing business on Wake street, between King and Tryon, and keeps on hand, and makes to order, any description of Furniture. Upholstering done with neatness. Gilt Mouldings for picture frames. Walnut and common wood Coffins on hand, and furnished at short notice.

Also Fish's Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes on hand. A Hearse for Funeral occasions. Burials in Town and country strictly attended to. CHARLES S. COOLEY. Hillsborough, April 14th, 1868. 35

BARTER! BARTER!!

WE PAY TO-DAY.

For Flour \$10 and \$11 per bbl.
For Corn \$140 per bushel.
For Bacon per lb. 17 1/2 & 20 cents.

WE SELL TO-DAY.

Flour at \$11, and \$12.
Corn \$1.50 per bushel.
Bacon per pound 20 & 22 1/2 cents.

If you are a consumer and buyer, our way of trading gives you the liberty of buying at our paying prices.

If the seller is not willing for us to save ourselves in handling his produce, we do not wish to buy of him.

We profess to take Barter as Cash—and to have paid 10 per cent less than we sold at.

We most respectfully solicit the co-operation of all Buyers and Sellers of Produce.

BROWN & CO. April 13. 34-

LOOK OUT.

VIRGINIA BELL SUFF and Carolina Bell Snuff For sale by

W. A. GATTIS & CO. April 18. 34--

1868. IRON FRONT. NEW SPRING GOODS JUST TO HAND, AT RETAIL ONLY.

100 YARDS Calico, 101 1/2 Yards of 1/2 yds. 4-4 Shetling, 50 lbs. Coffee, 10 lbs. Bacon Sides, 1610 Gallons New Crop Molasses, 5000 Mollies, a 50 cents per dozen, 1 bbl. Meal, 1 bbl. Sugar, 1 Keg Nails, 1 bbl. Lard, 3 lbs. Lucerns Seed, 14 lbs. Sole Leather, 9000 Buttons, all for Sale at retail, etc. up for Cash or Barter, at our Marble Front at Hillsborough, BROWN & CO. P. S. Wanted Money. March 18. 30-

BANKRUPT AND DOWER.—IS IT SO? GENERAL CASH PRICES.

Our losses are as nothing by the Bankrupts. Our losses are by those who Dower upon ours. To Dower upon us is to fail to meet your contracts—in Thirty days—is it so? We sell at Cash prices only. BROWN & CO. January 28. 23-

WANTED.

I WANT to buy RAGS, OLD COPPER AND BRASS, either for Cash or Trade. I want, in exchange for Goods, Beeswax, Flaxseed, Old Castings, Lead, Zinc, Flour, Bacon, Corn, and all kinds of country produce. E. H. POGUE. Feb. 12. 25-

COOKING STOVES!!

FRESH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves! They are in every respect first class Stoves, and are warranted to give satisfaction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce. E. H. POGUE, Hillsborough. March 18. 30-

CAUTION.

THOSE who have not sent their dollar to J. Weaver & Son for Eureka Collieries, will not do so if they call upon those who have, or upon us. Your Friends, BROWN & CO. March 18. 33-

FRESH AND NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a full Stock of Drugs and Medicines. Letter, Note, and Legal Envelopes, and Cap Paper, steel Pens, Fancy Lead Pencils, Pen Holders, Toilet Soap, Cologne, Pomades, Hair Oils, Hdkf. Extracts, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Fish Hooks, a large lot of Tooth of Brushes, a splendid assortment of Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pipes, &c. &c. Call at the DRUG STORE. March 11 1868. 30-

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1868.

NEW GOODS!! LOW PRICES!!! MY recent purchases, enable me to offer to the Public, a VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE at low figures. If you want Cutlery, Crackery, Ladles and Gents' Shoes and Hats, Ready-made Clothing, Fancy Prints, Ladies' Fine Dress Goods of the latest style, and Notions, at prices that cannot fail to please, call on

A. M. LOWE, At the Old Drug Store, on the Corner, North East the Court House, Hillsborough. April, 18. 34-

NEW WAREHOUSE! HOLLAND'S WAREHOUSE, DANVILLE, VA. Sales Every Day except SUNDAY. THIS Warehouse was built last year, on the latest and most approved plan, and is now being Greatly Enlarged, and conveniently arranged for receiving and delivering Tobacco. Thankful for the very liberal patronage during the last year, we pledge our patrons that it shall be our most purpose to meet the wants and wishes of all who patronize this Warehouse. We give checks on the Bank for all Tobacco sold by us. S. H. HOLLAND & CO. Danville, Va., April 1868, 34-

1868. WE SELL CHEAP. An Honest man who owes us, will pay us before buying goods elsewhere for Cash. BROWN & CO.

TWO MONTHS NOTICE. THOSE who owe us and do not pay by the 1st of May 1868, will have to settle with us without discount. J. C. WEBB & WHITES.

1ST JANUARY 1868. SETTLEMENT DAY.

YOUR accounts and notes are ready, both at home and at Mechanicsville. Our credit is suffering for want of the money for goods sold on SHORT TIME, and for cash. Please pay up either in money or produce, so that we can meet our bills. Our best friends are those who pay up promptly. J. A. TURRENTINE, TURRENTINE & DICKSON. Jan. 8.

FOR SALE. 50 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, (quarts) at \$4.00 per dozen. 15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, (1/2 quarts) at \$3.00 per dozen. Also Cherries, and Blackberries. E. H. POGUE. Feb. 12.

HO! HO! CHRISTMAS. HERE IS WHERE SANTA CLAUS BUYS HIS TRICKS FOR CHILDREN. The Best and Fullest Stock of Confectioneries and Toys, ever kept in this city, &c. &c. Consisting of Suck Candy, French Candy, Rock Candy, Gum Drops, Cordial Drops, Fancy Kimes, Maple Sugar, Butter Nuts, English Peppermint, Almonds, &c. &c. In fact every thing to please the taste. All of which will be sold low for Cash. By W. A. GATTIS & CO. Dec. 16.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED. A FRESH SUPPLY, at the DRUG STORE. February 12.

CABBAGE SEED. AND a variety of other Garden Seed. JAMES VERNER. February 12.

CONTINUED COMPROMISE AGAINST BANKRUPTCY.

I WOULD say to my old friends, that as County Orders and Warrants for the payment of what you are owing are now in issue. Tickets have become burthensome, and the payment of what you are owing is now in issue.

March 18. WAFFLE Irons for Stoves. E. H. POGUE. March 18.

FRESH ARRIVAL. February 1st 1868. VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. JAVA Coffee, Laguayra Coffee, Order Vinegar, Bacon, Lard, and Butter. KEROSENE and Aurora Oil, Lamp Glass, and Wicks. HORSE Bolsters, Trace Chains, Drawing Knives, Stage Seats, Spades, Long and Short Hand Saws, Upper Leather, Roe Herring. All kinds of produce taken for goods.

WANTED. I particularly want now Manufactured Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Pork, Lard, Beef, Mutton, and anything else that may be left at Messrs. Brown & Co. and we are named on each hide. W. G. & Co. Feb. 13.

Tan Bark and other Wares.

WE will pay Cash for 100 Cords of Tan Bark to be delivered by the 1st of March. It will be paid for Dry or Green. If it is to be for one half, Dry bark to be delivered may be left at Messrs. Brown & Co. and we are named on each hide. W. G. & Co. Feb. 13.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

CHARLES H. STIEFF,

Manufacturer of
First Premium Grand and Square Pianos,
Factories 94 and 96 Camden street, and
45 and 47 Perry street,
Office and Warehouses, No. 7 N. Liberty street, above
Baltimore street.

BALTIMORE, MD.

ALL of our Pianos are of the Grand scale, with
A-graffa treble and Ivory fronts, and have all
the latest improvements, and fully warranted for five
years.
Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on
hand, from \$50 to \$300.

I respectfully refer to the following persons, who
have our Pianos in use:

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robert
Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. C. B. Riddick,
Kittrell's Springs, N. C.; Willie J. Palmer, Deaf and
Dumb Institute, Branson, Fa.; and P. F.
Peacock, of Raleigh, and Capt. Henry Richards, of
Hillsborough, N. C.

For terms and further particulars apply to
Prof. CHARLES O. PAPE,
Agent for Hillsborough.

November 27.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WHY spend your money for Northern Furniture,
when you can be so well supplied, and on such
reasonable terms, by calling on the undersigned at his
WARE ROOM

on Wake Street, between King and Tryon, in Hills-
borough, N. C.

Kept on hand, and made to order, Bureaux, Bed
Steads, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Washstands, Li-
braries, Desks, &c. &c.

The very best Mattresses, to which can be used
Tucker's celebrated Spring bottom bed.

Upholstering done to order, with neatness and dis-
patch. Gilt Moulding for picture frames on hand.

Walnut Coffins from the finest French polish, to
North Carolina Pine, kept and fitted up at short no-
tice.

My houses has been repainted and retimmed, and
burials in town and country attended to.

Repairing of all kinds done on liberal terms. Seats
put in old chairs in a neat and cheap manner. Let-
ters of inquiry promptly answered, and orders by mail,
when accompanied with the cash, immediately filled.

Encourage home industry. My terms are mode-
rate, as I work on the live and let live principle.
Give me a call.

CHARLES L. COOLEY.

Jan. 5.

W. S. ROULHAC,

OF HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. T. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Tobacco Exchange,
RICHMOND VA.

Special attention paid to the sale of Leaf and
Manufactured Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Flour and all
articles of Country Produce.

Mark your Packages plainly with your name,
write us your wishes and they shall be complied with.
Consignments solicited.

W. A. Gattis, & Co.

Dealers in Confectioneries, Fa-
mily Groceries, &c. &c.
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned are still at the old
CONFECTIONERY STAND,
where they will be pleased to serve their customers
and the public generally. Will endeavor to keep
constantly on hand a good assortment of

Nuts, Cakes, Candies,
Figs, Raisins, Sardines,
Salmon, Lobsters, Pickles, &c. &c.
ALSO,
Pepper and Spice,
Ginger, Powder and Shot,
Saus, Tobacco, Herrings, &c. &c.
ALSO.

We invite all to call and see us—the prices shall
be right. We will take all kinds of country produce
in exchange for goods.

W. A. GATTIS & Co.

August 14.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

&c.

THE subscribers desire to inform their friends and
the public, that they have opened an establish-
ment for the manufacture of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

and every thing usually kept in their line of business.
They intend to make good work out of good mate-
rials, and sell at reasonable rates for money, or coun-
try produce delivered when the work is taken from the
establishment.

They will be found in the front room of the Hedg-
peth Hotel, (remember the place,) ready at all times
to attend to repairs, or anything else needed in their
line of business.

They earnestly solicit persons to give them a call
before purchasing elsewhere, as they are confident
they will be able to please, both in quality and price.

A. HEDGPETH.

January 23.

THE LADIES' DELIGHT.

Will keep constantly on hand, that celebrated
Scotch Saus, in Bladders, put up by M. L.
Egerton. Warranted Superior to any made in the
United States. For sale by

A. PLEASANTS.

Jan. 29.

LIME.

FRESH Lump in Barrels.

J. WEBB, Jr.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Special Par.
RICHARD N. TAYLOR, General Partner.

RICHARD N. TAYLOR,
WHOLESALE GROCERY

AND

Commission Merchants,

Corner Craven & South Front Stre 's.

NEWBERN, N. C.

Refers to J. M. Conway, 15 Park Place, New York,
Wygant & Hoest, 68 Day Street,
James S. Woodward's Sons, 25 North Front
Street, Philadelphia.

W. B. Galt & George W. Swinson, Nat
Bank, Raleigh, N. C.

R. M. Gates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

December 4.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

AND FRESH CHEAP GOODS COM-
ING IN EVERY WEEK.

FOR THE LADIES.

CALICOES, Plaids, American and French De
Laines, Superior Black and Colored Alpaca
Empress Cloths, Lustres, Oriental, Armures, Cloths,
Shawls, Flannels, White and Checked Muslins,
White and Colored Tulle, Ribbons, Kid and oth-
er Gloves and Gauntlets, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets,
Handkerchiefs, Jet Ornaments and Jet Trimmings,
Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

FORGENTS.

Costs, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars,
Gaiters, Suspenders, Kentucky James, Drills, Boots,
Shoes, Cravats, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c. &c. &c.

FOR COACH MAKERS.

Linseed Oil, Varnish, White Lead (dry and in
oil), Paints, &c. Enamelled Cloths, Drills, Ducks,
Oil Cloths.

FOR SHOE MAKERS.

Leather of all kinds, and everything used in mak-
ing Boots and Shoes.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Kerosine and Aurora Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks,
Burners, and Oil.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 25.

THE COMMON SENSE SEWING MA- CHINE.

PRICE \$20.00.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. Agt.

For Orange County.

Sept. 24.

THERMOMETERS.

2 DOZEN, just received, by Express.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 24.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BUTTER Crackers, Cocoa Nuts,
Sugar Cakes, Filberts,
Stick Candy, Walnuts,
Mint Drops, Raisins,
Gum Drops, Almonds,
Rock Candy, Kisses,
Maple Sugar, French Mixture,
&c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold low by

W. A. GATTIS, & Co's

Sept. 9.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

10,000 POUNDS, fresh and pure, now in
store,
and for sale cheap, for cash only.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

October 9.

BARRELS! BARRELS!!

300 FLOUR Barrels, wanted.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Oct. 7.

GUANO,

THE PURE PERUVIAN,

WILL be on hand the latter part of this week.

JAMES WEBB Jr.

Oct. 2.

STONEWARE! STONEWARE!!

A FINE lot of Fox's make of Stoneware, on h
at

W. A. GATTIS & Co.

Oct. 2.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

I AM now receiving my first instalment of
FALL GOODS,
which I will sell cheap for Cash or Barter.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 8.

CLOAKS STOLEN—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD FOR EACH.

TWO Ladies' Black Cloth Cloaks, trimmed with
blue and red, stolen from my store. A liberal re-
ward will be given for information.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

September 25.

NEW FALL GOODS.

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

I NOW have the best Stock of Goods I ever had
and prices are lower than they have been since
the war, which I offer, for

CASH.

DRIED FRUIT,

RAGS, FLOUR,

or any thing else you wish to trade with.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18.

TO ARRIVE.

A FINE lot of Toys,
At

W. A. GATTIS, & CO.

Sept. 9.

HILLSBOROUGH CHEAP CASH AND BARTER STORE.

New Goods,

NOW READY

Cheaper than Jew or Gentile,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants, will be supplied at

fair rates.

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 2.

A BEAUTIFUL White Kerosene Oil one and five gallon Tin Cans, at the

DRUG STORE.

WALKING Canes, at the

DRUG STORE.

IF YOU want a good smoke, goto the

DRUG STORE.

A FULL Line of Paints and Dye Stuffs, at the

DRUG STORE.

WHEATON'S and other Itch Ointment, at the

DRUG STORE.

FISH Hooks, and Lines, Marbles, &c. at the

DRUG STORE.

A FINE Assortment of Pipes and Stems, some

very fine, at the

DRUG STORE.

YOU will find a pretty lot of Jewelry, at the

DRUG STORE.

SEWING Machine Oil, a superior article, at the

DRUG STORE.

April 11.

A FINE and full Assortment of Pa

Drugs, at the

DRUG STORE.

POMATUMS, Hair Oils, Cologne, and Extracts

for the Handkerchief, at the

DRUG STORE.

RAZORS, Razor Strops and Shaving Brushes, at

the

DRUG STORE.

HAIR Brushes, Pocket, Round, Fine and Dress

ing Combs, at the

DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Burners and

Chimneys, at the

DRUG STORE.

CAP, Letter, Bill, Note and Legal Paper—Note

and Letter Envelopes, at the

DRUG STORE.

POCKET Books and Port Folio Pocket Memo

randum Books, at the

DRUG STORE.

A GREAT variety of Tooth and Nail Brushes, and

Toilet Soap, Honey Soap and shaving, at the

DRUG STORE.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

WE have just received a full and complete stock
of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold low
for cash. Call and see the prices, at the

DRUG STORE,

Cain's Corner.

April 11th.

COME at Last.—Money saved by

buying late.

THE subscriber is receiving his stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Bought since the decline of Prices,

Which he offers to the public at his usual small pro-
fits for Cash or Barter.

His stock is very general, more extensive than usu-
al. Give him a call, and he will try to please you in
quality and price.

JOHN A. TURRENTINE.

October 19.

PICTURE GALLERY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to my friends and
the public, that I have opened a

PICTURE GALLERY

in this place, and am prepared to execute all kinds of
Pictures in the best manner and at the most reason-
able prices. Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferotypes,
and all kinds of Pictures, made with neatness and
dispatch. Produce of all kinds will be taken in pay-
ment.

JAMES R. GATTIS.

August 14.

YOUR CREDIT IS GONE.

I HAVE sold some friends goods to be paid for in
30 and 60 days, and unless you pay me at once,
my credit is gone, and yours is not good enough to
buy more.

Most of my goods are bought at 30 days time, and
the old foggy time of 6 and 12 months will ruin you
and myself, so please haste up to my relief.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18.

TO TANNERS.

I want light UPPER LEATHER.

I will sell it for you, or I will give Goods for it,
Tanner's Oil, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

August 28.

WANTED.

and Dry Hides, in Exchange for Good

Oct. 24.

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

TEA.

GREEN TEA, each supply, better than usual.

Oct. 24.

J. WEBB, Jr.

1868.

1868.

SPRING TRADE!

THE undersigned, returning to the
Merchants and others, who have favored him
with their patronage, takes pleasure in announcing to
his friends and the public that he is now able to make
a further deduction in the wholesale prices of

TIN WARE.

and by using the best material and availing himself of
the use of the most improved Machinery, he offers
TIN WARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
of superior quality to any manufactured elsewhere
in the State.

He still offers to take in exchange any kind of good
barter, but does not want to sell Tin Ware, or any
thing else, on time.

E. H. FOGUE,

Hillsborough, N. C.

ON SALE.

12 KEYS Nails, by the Keg.

21 Boxes each, Virginia Bells,

300 Bales to box, \$15 00 per box.

or 10 cents per bale,

Sheet Iron at 11 cents per pound,

Russia Sheet Iron at 30 cents per pound.

Sheet Zinc at 20 cents per pound.

300 lbs. best Leaf Lard.

300 lbs. Sugars, assorted,

100 lbs. best Soda.

300 lbs. Coffee, best Rio,

Pepper, Spice and Ginger,

1 box of very fine Chewing Tobacco.